

NEW AUSTRALIAN LEPIDOPTERA: WITH A NOTE
ON *DEILEPHILA LIVORNICA*, Esp.

BY OSWALD B. LOWER, F.E.S.

MONOCTENIADÆ.

ARRHODIA PORPHYROPA, n.sp.

♂. 28 mm. Head, thorax and abdomen pale purplish-lilac, palpi dark purple, anterior legs dark purple, tibiæ and tarsi greyish, posterior and middle legs greyish mixed with pale lilac. Antennæ ochreous, pectinations about $1\frac{1}{2}$ at greatest length. Forewings elongate-triangular, hindmargin gently bowed; pale lilac mixed with purple; a broad transverse ferruginous-red fascia, broadest on costa, edged on both sides throughout by a line of ochreous; anterior edge nearly straight, from $\frac{2}{5}$ of costa to middle of inner margin; posterior edge from beyond $\frac{3}{5}$ of costa to beyond middle of inner margin, angulated outwards in middle; the ground colour on either side of the fascia darker; a fuscous lunate discal spot; cilia deep purplish, terminal third sharply whitish. Hindwings with hindmargin rounded; colour as in forewings but lighter towards base; a faintly indicated darker lilac moderately broad median fascia, somewhat angulated outwards in middle; cilia as in forewings. Forewings beneath pale lilac, becoming ferruginous towards apex. Hindwings as forewings but median fascia becoming ochreous-ferruginous on costal half.

Broken Hill, New South Wales; one specimen at electric light in October.

GEOMETRIDÆ.

PERIXERA LEUCOPELTA, n.sp.

♂. 38 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen pale flesh; face pinkish, lower half white. Antennæ snow-white, pectinations

ochreous, apical $\frac{2}{5}$ simple, fillet snow-white. Palpi ochreous, beneath white. Legs flesh-colour, anterior coxæ whitish. Forewings elongate-triangular; costa gently arched, nearly straight, hindmargin obliquely rounded, hardly waved; pale ochreous-reddish, darker at base; two faint irregular fuscous lines from costa at $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{5}$ not reaching inner margin; an outwards curved transverse row of blackish dots from costa just before $\frac{3}{4}$ to near anal angle but there lost in ground colour; a hindmarginal row of minute fuscous dots: cilia dull reddish-ochreous. Hindwings with hindmargin slightly waved, somewhat produced on vein 4; second line as in forewings, first and third absent; a moderate roundish snow-white discal spot finely edged with fuscous before middle; a very fine fuscous hindmarginal line; cilia as in forewings.

Mackay, Queensland; one specimen at electric light in December.

EUCHLORIS (?) *TETRALOPHA*, n.sp.

♀. 30 mm. Head and thorax yellowish-green, abdomen ochreous-whitish mixed with pinkish, and with four raised coppery metallic crests more or less edged with spots of black on middle segments. Antennæ, palpi, and legs pale ochreous-yellowish. Forewings elongate-triangular, hindmargin waved, rather strongly bowed in middle; pale yellowish-green somewhat shining; costal edge faintly strigulated throughout with fuscous-reddish; an obscure fuscous dot at $\frac{1}{3}$ from base above middle; a moderate suffused pinkish-fuscous spot at anal angle, a silvery white subterminal streak; a fine waved fuscous hindmarginal line: cilia fleshy-pink. Hindwings with hindmargin waved and with a strong projection in middle; colour—hindmarginal line, subterminal streak and cilia as in forewings; discal and anal spots absent; underside of wings pale ochreous-whitish; a dull pinkish-fuscous spot at anal angle of forewings; a larger similar spot on costa at apex of hindwings.

Mackay, Queensland; one specimen in December.

A species of doubtful affinity, easily known by the metallic abdominal crests.

ELPHOS HYPOCALLISTIS, n.sp.

♂. 64 mm. Head, palpi, legs, thorax, antennæ and abdomen dark fuscous, posterior tibiæ somewhat swollen. Antennæ bipectinated to apex, greatest length 4. Thorax with suffused dark fuscous anterior band. Forewings elongate-triangular; hindmargin waved, rounded, dull whitish, almost wholly obscured with spots and transverse waved lines causing an appearance of being wholly fuscous; a strongly waved dark fuscous line from $\frac{1}{6}$ costa to $\frac{1}{6}$ inner margin becoming double posteriorly on lower half; a second similar line from before middle of costa to $\frac{1}{3}$ inner margin, angulated strongly outwards below costa and containing a larger darker suffused discal spot in angulation; a third very strongly waved double on upper $\frac{2}{3}$, from about $\frac{3}{5}$ costa to inner margin close beyond termination of previous line, the ground colour more prominent on interspace; a fourth strongly waved line from costa at $\frac{5}{6}$ to anal angle, becoming double on lower $\frac{3}{4}$; a large ochreous-whitish apical patch containing a suffused triangular spot of fuscous on costa and several fine fuscous dots; a hindmarginal row of dark fuscous lunules; cilia whitish with a median lunular fuscous line. Hindwings with hindmargin strongly waved; lines as in forewings but mixed with light ferruginous; a suffused fuscous discal dot at $\frac{2}{5}$ from base; hindmarginal lunules and cilia as in forewings. Forewings beneath ochreous-whitish mixed with fuscous on costa and basal third; a large fuscous discal dot at about middle; a very broad fuscous band, anterior edge from $\frac{2}{3}$ of costa to anal angle, posterior edge from $\frac{5}{6}$ costa to hindmargin above middle. Hindwings beneath dark fuscous; a large bright orange-red cuneiform patch from base to middle, with a dark fuscous discal spot at posterior extremity; a suffused whitish-ochreous spot at apex.

Mackay, Queensland; two specimens (♂ and ♀) in December.

PSEUDOTERPNA CASTANEA, n.sp.

♂. 40 mm. Head, palpi, thorax and abdomen grey-whitish, collar narrowly chestnut-brown. Antennæ whitish, pectinations at greatest length 3, pale ochreous, pectinations continued to apex. Forewings elongate-triangular; costa straight, hindmargin crenulate; pale ochreous; a fine chestnut-brown line beneath costa from base to about $\frac{1}{4}$ edged by its own width of ochreous-whitish above; 2 or 3 longitudinal streaks of chestnut-brown between this and costa; a wavy streak from inner margin at $\frac{1}{6}$ to extremity of first-mentioned streak; a broad lighter median fascia from beyond middle of costa to middle of inner margin, anterior edge well defined, angulated immediately beneath costa and in middle, posterior edge hardly traceable except above inner margin where it is dark fuscous; a suffused fuscous spot on costa just before apex, followed by a triangular white spot, whence proceeds a moderate whitish subterminal line mixed with spots of chestnut-brown throughout but more distinct above middle; a fine chestnut-brown hindmarginal line almost obsolete on upper half. Hindwings with hindmargin crenulate, more prominent in middle; colour and markings as in forewings, but first line absent, and subterminal line edged on either side with a line of brown. Underside of forewings with a transverse reddish-fuscous patch at $\frac{3}{4}$ of costa, more or less suffusedly continued across wing to half. Hindwings with a large roundish dark fuscous apical patch.

Liverpool, New South Wales; one specimen (Coll. Lyell) taken on "Tea-tree."

The species under notice bears a close superficial resemblance to some species of *Selidosema*. Mr. Lyell informs me that the larvæ spin a silky cocoon on the "Tea-tree," the bark of which the imago closely resembles.

PHYCIDIDÆ.

SALEBRIA PLACOXANTHA, n.sp.

♀. 12 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax whitish-ochreous, terminal joint of palpi fuscous externally. Antennæ fuscous, annulated

with white. Legs whitish, tibiæ and tarsi fuscous-tinged. Abdomen greyish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, narrow, posteriorly dilated; whitish finely irrorated with blackish; a broad yellowish-ochreous fascia beyond $\frac{1}{3}$ of inner margin, constricted above, reaching $\frac{2}{3}$ across wing; anterior edge suffused; posterior edge edged finely with blackish scales, beyond this a moderate clear white patch of ground colour; a small black spot on inner margin on anterior edge of ochreous patch, ground colour between base and patch pale ochreous except towards costa; a suffused blackish spot in disc at $\frac{2}{3}$; a very irregular suffused nearly straight line of blackish scales from costa at apex to $\frac{5}{8}$ of inner margin, edged posteriorly by a line of clear white; a suffused blackish line along hindmargin, edged internally with clear white, space between the two lines clear ochreous: cilia greyish-ochreous mixed with white and blackish at base. Hindwings greyish, becoming fuscous-tinged round hindmargin and apex, and with a fine fuscous hindmarginal line; cilia grey, with a fuscous basal line.

Broken Hill, N.S.W.; one specimen in September.

CATEREMNA METALLOPA, n.sp.

♂. 18 mm. Head, thorax, and antennæ ochreous, strongly infuscated; palpi fuscous. Anterior legs ochreous-reddish above, whitish-ochreous beneath; posterior and middle pair ochreous-whitish, somewhat shining; tibiæ and tarsi fuscous. Abdomen ochreous-grey. Forewings elongate, moderate, dilated posteriorly; costa gently arched, hindmargin obliquely rounded; bright ochreous; a moderate irregular suffused purplish-reddish spot on inner margin at $\frac{1}{3}$, reaching $\frac{1}{2}$ across wing, mixed with blackish; posteriorly edged by its own width of bright silvery metallic scales; a large roundish iridescent lilacine patch at about $\frac{2}{3}$ from base in middle and suffusedly continued to anal angle; a fine irregular oblique fuscous line from costa at apex ending in apex of lilacine patch; a more or less interrupted blackish hindmarginal line, edged anteriorly throughout by a narrow iridescent lilacine shade; ground colour between patch and hindmargin

more fiery-reddish: cilia ochreous-greyish, with a rather thick fuscous median line. Hindwings pale ochreous, somewhat shining, becoming pale greenish-bronze along costa; a moderate light fuscous hindmarginal shade attenuated and almost obliterated at anal angle; cilia greyish.

Mackay, Queensland; one specimen in December.

TORTRICIDÆ.

ACROPOLITIS (?) HELIOCHARES, n.sp.

♂. 20 mm. Head, palpi, thorax, abdomen and legs dark fuscous, face yellowish, patagia yellow. Antennal ciliations very short. Posterior legs grey-whitish. Forewings elongate, moderate, costa gently arched, apex hardly pointed, hindmargin oblique, slightly sinuate beneath apex; 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to hindmargin; bright yellow; a narrow fuscous streak along costa from base to $\frac{3}{5}$, attenuated at extremities; a broad dark fuscous band, its anterior edge curved, well defined from extremity of costal streak to inner margin beyond middle, posterior edge suffused, inwards curved, from beyond $\frac{4}{5}$ of costa to hindmargin above anal angle; hindmarginal area of wing mixed with dull ochreous and fuscous, becoming darker along hindmargin: cilia greyish-fuscous, becoming ochreous on costa and at anal angle, with a suffused fuscous tooth below apex. Hindwings with veins 3 and 4 widely separate, 6 and 7 stalked; dark fuscous becoming almost clear whitish on basal half and with a black mark at anal angle; cilia grey-whitish with a fuscous basal line.

Victoria; one specimen in November.

A curious and beautiful species doubtfully referable to this genus. There is a curious swollen ridge-like organ on the hindwings, from about $\frac{1}{5}$ and continued along the stem of veins 6 and 7 and apparently ending just below 6. The palpi and costal fold are different from any other described *Acropolitis* with which I am acquainted.

ANATROPIA IRIODES, n.sp. *

♀. 15 mm. Head, palpi, and antennæ black. Palpi exposed about $\frac{1}{5}$ of second. Thorax blackish. Patagia whitish, posteriorly bluish-metallic. Abdomen dark fuscous, beneath ochreous-whitish. Legs fuscous, banded with whitish, posterior pair ochreous-whitish. Forewings elongate, moderate, costa gently arched, hindmargin obliquely rounded; 7 and 8 stalked; white; a narrow bluish-metallic fascia at base, continued along inner margin to $\frac{1}{6}$, then semicircularly up to disc, very finely attenuated at extremity; a small blackish dot slightly beyond extremity of fascia; a few spots of blackish on costa between base and middle; a very broad blackish irregular blotch, suffusedly covered with bluish metallic scales (appearing raised), anterior edge very irregular, suffusedly broadly edged with pale ochreous-orange, from $\frac{2}{5}$ costa to beyond middle of inner margin; posterior edge irregular, from $\frac{1}{3}$ costa to hindmargin above anal angle, with a strong cuneiform spot of ground colour above middle; anterior to this spot are two bluish leaden spots, ground colour between fascia and hindmargin tinged with ochreous; a small blackish spot on costa near apex; a suffused blackish line around apex and hindmargin: cilia blackish (imperfect). Hindwings dark bronzy-fuscous; 6 and 7 stalked, 3 and 4 from a point, 5 approximated to 4; cilia whitish-fuscous with a fuscous basal line.

Dandenong, Victoria; one specimen (Coll. Kershaw) in March.

In the absence of the ♂ of this species the position cannot be accurately located, but the characters as given would seem to indicate its present position as being correct. It is a very beautiful species, not recalling any other described Australian species of *Tortricina*.

AROTROPHORA (?) OMBRODELTA, n.sp.

♀. 23 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ and thorax light ferruginous-brown. Antennæ thickened. Palpi lighter internally, dark fuscous at apex. Abdomen greyish. Anterior and middle legs ferruginous-purple, posterior pair greyish; tarsi with fuscous

rings. Forewings elongate, dilated posteriorly; costa gently arched, hindmargin nearly straight, hardly oblique; deep ferruginous-red, strigulated with dull leaden suffused metallic marks; a deep rich reddish-fuscous somewhat triangular spot just before anal angle, reaching about $\frac{1}{3}$ across wing, edged by a fine line of whitish except on inner margin; space before and beyond somewhat greyish; about three dark fuscous spots arranged in a somewhat curved transverse row, just beyond and above the patch; apex of wing pale reddish-ferruginous, anteriorly edged by a moderately broad suffused oblique dark fuscous fascia from costa at $\frac{5}{8}$ to middle of hindmargin; a fine whitish hindmarginal line: cilia dark fuscous-reddish, becoming lighter and greyish round anal angle. Hindwings with hindmargin somewhat sinuate below apex; greyish-ochreous, strigulated with darker, lighter towards base; cilia greyish with a fuscous median parting line.

Sydney; one specimen without further record.

GELECHIADÆ.

PALTODORA TETRACHROA, n.sp.

♂. 10 mm.; ♀. 16 mm. Head and thorax ochreous-fuscous, thorax ochreous on sides. Palpi whitish, beneath fuscous on apical half, second joint porrected becoming bristly at apex, terminal joint acute, hardly recurved, nearly erect, internally white. Antennæ fuscous, basal joint elongate, white beneath. Legs ochreous-grey mixed with fuscous, hairs of posterior pair ochreous-tinged. Abdomen fuscous, segmental rings silvery-white, two anterior segments bright yellow, beneath silvery-white. Forewings elongate, moderate, rather narrow, costa nearly straight, apex hardly pointed; 6 out of 8; 7 and 8 stalked; 7 to costa; ochreous-ferruginous, mixed with fuscous, dark fuscous-ferruginous and whitish scales; a narrow median longitudinal dark ferruginous streak, from base to $\frac{1}{3}$, terminating in a small spot of same colour, edged above throughout by a streak of whitish; a small oblique ferruginous mark at end of cell; a smaller similar spot immediately beyond; three or four irregular blackish spots on hindmargin:

cilia greyish-ochreous becoming ochreous round anal angle, with two black lines, basal and terminal, around apex. Hindwings about as broad as forewings; termen sinuate; 3 and 4 remote, 5 nearer 4 than to 6; 6 and 7 stalked, 7 to apex; greyish, darker towards apex; cilia $1\frac{1}{2}$, greyish-ochreous, becoming greyish-fuscous round apical portion.

Broken Hill, N.S.W.; common at light during October.

PALTODORA CYCNOBATHRA, n.sp.

♂. 17 mm. Head and palpi snow-white, palpi externally fuscous. Antennæ fuscous, basal joint white beneath. Thorax white. Patagia white. Abdomen fuscous, segmental margins silvery-white, three anterior segments bright yellow, beneath silvery-white. Legs white mixed with ferruginous, anterior coxæ snow-white, somewhat shining. Forewings elongate, moderate, rather narrow; costa nearly straight, apex hardly pointed; pale fuscous; a somewhat suffused white longitudinal median streak, from base to apex, interrupted by ground colour in middle, attenuated towards apex, and more or less edged on lower portion with fuscous; two or three sharply defined irregular black spots on hindmargin near apex: cilia greyish-ochreous, with two sharply defined dark fuscous lines around apex. Hindwings with hindmargin sinuate beneath apex; cilia greyish-ochreous.

Broken Hill, N.S.W.; one specimen in October. Allied to the preceding.

PALTODORA TRICHOEMBRA, n.sp.

♀. 16-17 mm. Head and palpi whitish, second joint of palpi infuscated externally, terminal joint erect, acute. Thorax silvery-grey. Patagia whitish. Legs silvery-white. Antennæ whitish, annulated with fuscous. Abdomen silvery-grey, anal segments whitish, three anterior segments yellowish. Forewings elongate, rather narrow; costa gently arched, apex hardly pointed; white, minutely dusted throughout with blackish scales; a small black mark before middle; a minute black dot immediately beyond; a row of three very minute and somewhat obscure dots around

hindmargin and apical fourth of costa : cilia pale greyish-fuscous, becoming whitish on terminal third. Hindwings with hindmargin sinuate beneath apex; greyish; cilia greyish-fuscous, with two indistinct darker lines.

Broken Hill, N.S.W.; two specimens in October.

This species and the two preceding form a closely allied group, each showing differences from one another.

GELECHIA DESMANTHES, n.sp.

♂. 10 mm. Head whitish. Palpi ochreous-whitish, second joint smooth, apex of terminal joint black. Thorax fuscous-whitish. Patagia ochreous-whitish. Antennæ about $\frac{3}{4}$, fuscous. Abdomen fuscous ringed with whitish, more noticeable beneath. Legs fuscous, banded with whitish. Forewings elongate, moderate, costa nearly straight, apex round-pointed, hindmargin obliquely rounded, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa; dark fuscous; a small spot of ochreous-fuscous at base; three moderate ochreous-white transverse fasciæ; 1st slightly curved and somewhat constricted in middle; from $\frac{1}{4}$ of costa to $\frac{1}{4}$ inner margin, narrowed on inner margin; 2nd moderately straight, from beyond middle of costa to beyond middle of inner margin; 3rd from just before apex to anal angle, broadest on costa and nearly separated above middle by a streak of ground colour : cilia fuscous becoming blackish on lower half of hindmargin and around anal angle, tips round apex whitish-ochreous. Hindwings with termen slightly sinuate; light fuscous, becoming lighter towards base; cilia about 1; fuscous tips lighter.

Broken Hill, N.S.W.; two specimens at light in October.

ECOPHGRIDÆ.

PALPARIA SIGMASTROPHA, n.sp.

♀. 20 mm. Head and palpi pale fleshy-ochreous. Antennæ ochreous, base whitish, second joint of palpi very short. Legs pale fleshy-ochreous, posterior pair greyish. Thorax fuscous. Abdomen greyish, segmental margins whitish. Forewings elon-

gate, moderate, hardly dilated, costa gently arched, apex acute, hardly produced, hindmargin oblique; fleshy-ochreous, mixed with fuscous and whitish; a short whitish streak at base of inner margin; a very oblique blackish streak from costa near base to $\frac{1}{3}$ of disc just below middle, becoming blotch-like towards and on costa; ground colour above this streak whitish; a very broad suffused whitish fascia, mixed with minute black strigulae, except on costal portion, anterior edge from $\frac{1}{3}$ of costa to about middle of inner margin, with two sharp angulations outwards, one in middle, large, and one below; posterior edge very suffused from beyond middle of costa to before anal angle, dentate on the upper, caused by a black mark which is continued to near anal angle, thence curved upwards to near middle of hindmargin, forming roughly the letter S, edged posteriorly by its own width of white, except on lower fourth which is filled with pale pinkish gradually shading into ground colour: cilia fleshy-ochreous, mixed with whitish. Hindwings greyish-fuscous, costal edge narrowly white throughout, more pronounced beneath; cilia pinkish-grey.

Kangaroo Island, S.A.; one specimen beaten from *Leptospermum* in November.

ECHROIS MESODESMA, n.sp.

♂. 20 mm. Head and palpi whitish, second joint somewhat infuscated internally. Legs whitish, somewhat infuscated. Antennae fuscous, ciliations 2, becoming shorter towards apex. Thorax fuscous-whitish, lighter anteriorly. Abdomen fuscous. Forewings elongate, moderate, costa gently arched, apex somewhat acute, hindmargin sinuate, somewhat oblique; dull ochreous-fuscous, becoming lighter on basal half; inner margin slenderly whitish from base to $\frac{1}{6}$, a rather narrow well-defined transverse whitish oblique fascia from costa just before middle to middle of inner margin, very shortly indented immediately below costa and becoming slightly dilated on inner margin, anteriorly edged throughout with dark fuscous; a fuscous elongate spot at end of cell; a large grey-whitish rounded patch occupying whole of apical portion of wing, more or less centred with dark fuscous scales:

cilia white, base and tips fuscous. Hindwings pale greyish-fuscous, lighter towards base; cilia fuscous-whitish, much lighter round anal angle and with a fuscous line near apex.

Leongatha, (?) Victoria; one specimen.

EUPHILTRA EROTICELLA, Meyr., (*E. thermozona*, Turner).—I have seen a specimen of this insect from the collection of Mr. J. A. Kershaw, of Melbourne, which presents somewhat different aspects to the typical specimens. For instance the ground colour is *yellow*, whilst the anterior edge of the second fascia is bright reddish-orange throughout. I at first thought it distinct from *eroticella*, but a careful comparison with typical specimens in my own collection both from Melbourne and Brisbane has convinced me that they are one and the same. The specimen under notice was taken near Melbourne.

PELTOPHORA CALLICHRYSA, n sp.

♂. 13; ♀. 14 mm. Head ochreous, thorax and abdomen dark fuscous. Palpi long, dark fuscous, second joint whitish. Posterior legs ochreous-grey, anterior and middle legs fuscous. Antennæ fuscous, somewhat annulated with white, ciliations nearly 5. Forewings moderate, costa gently arched, apex somewhat pointed; hindmargin sinuate beneath apex, thence oblique; ochreous-whitish, with dark fuscous markings; a narrow basal fascia continued shortly along costa; a very broad fascia moderately straight, edge irregular, from middle of costa to middle of inner margin, occupying median third of wing; a similar somewhat narrower fascia from costa at $\frac{3}{4}$ to anal angle, narrowed towards anal angle and narrowly continued along costa to apex; a well-marked double discal dot between the two fasciæ; a fine hind-marginal line: cilia dark fuscous. Hindwings bright orange; a moderate fuscous apical patch; cilia dark fuscous.

Sale, Victoria; two specimens (Coll. Lyell) in January.

The description of *theorica*, Meyr., (which Mr. Meyrick has transferred to the genus *Philobota*), approaches this closely; in fact on seeing the ♀ I at first considered it that species. The

characters of the ♂, however, convinced me of my error. It appears to be closely allied to that species, but differs in the size, discal dot and antennal ciliations. Should it ultimately prove to be a variety of *theorica* it will have to remain in the genus *Peltophora* as the long antennal ciliations locate it with certainty. Mr. Meyrick I believe has not yet seen the ♂ of *theorica*.

NOTE ON THE OCCURRENCE OF *Deilephila Livornica*, Esp., AT
BROKEN HILL, N.S.W.

During the last fortnight this beautiful species of *Sphingidae* has been abundant at the electric light in this town; indeed on one occasion they were literally swarming. Never during my many years of active collecting have I encountered anything approaching it. As a rule members of this group of insects are not common, and the species under notice has been extremely rare with collectors in Australia. The first specimen I believe was taken by my brother (Mr. Horace Lower) in 1881, resting on a species of *Lathyrus*. Since that date I have seen specimens from near Adelaide, Brisbane and Mackay, Queensland. So far as I know it has not yet occurred in Tasmania, Victoria, or West Australia, and the present is I believe the first occasion it has been recorded from New South Wales. Kirby tells us (European Butterflies and Moths, p. 71) "that it is widely distributed throughout Southern and Central Europe, including England and Ireland, as well as throughout Africa and the whole of the Southern part of Asia. Indian specimens are generally smaller than European. In North America it is represented by the closely allied *D. lineata*, Fabr., which is distinguished by having two additional pale lines on the thorax. *D. Livornica* is rare everywhere in Central Europe, and appears rather to be a regular visitor during warm seasons than a permanent resident north of the Alps. The larva has a rosy streak on the back and a yellow one on the sides, with an intermediate row of black and rosy spots. It lives on a great variety of plants, among which we may mention sorrel, toadflax, fuchsia, bedstraw and vine, and

may be looked for in June and July." It will be thus seen that its occurrence in Australia is not mentioned. I believe Mr. W. H. Miskin (Trans. Roy. Soc. Queensland, Vol. viii. Pt. i.) was the first Australian entomologist to record its occurrence in Australia. I am quite aware that the insect under notice is considered by some of my friends as distinct from *D. Livornica*. The late Henry Edwards was of that opinion until I showed him specimens from Africa and Europe, when he acknowledged his error. The series I have before me, numbering nearly 100 specimens, show slight individual differences but not sufficient to warrant a new specific name being given to any one of them.